AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

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Please amend the paragraph beginning at line 18, as follows:

Fig. 1 is an explanatory diagram of the elements constituting a BAN and an integrated network; Fig. 2 is a schematic view of a software-defined radio (SDR) mobile host incorporating a basic access component; ~~Fig. 3 shows the architectural relationship between elements of a BAN, a common core network, or another RAN, as well as various interfaces;~~ Fig. [[4]] 3 is a table showing trial link values for a 280-MHz band and an 850-MHz band; Fig. ~~5~~ 4 is a table showing propagation distances in different areas.

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Please amend the paragraphs beginning at line 18 as follows:

The link-budget estimate in Fig. [[4]] 3 shows some candidate parameters of the uplink and downlink channels in the frequency band of 280 MHz and 850 MHz (Y. Hase, K. Okada and G. Wu, "A novel mobile basic access system using Mobile Access Signaling Card on Telecommunication systems (MASCOT)", Tech. Report of IPSJ. Vol. 97, No. 72, pp. 37-42, July 1997). We are assuming non-coherent FSK modulation without any forward error correction (FEC) scheme. The required SNR values are meant for the BER of 10^{-4}.

We considered three deployment scenarios according to Hata model (M. Hata, "Empirical Formula for propagation Loss in Land Mobile Services", IEEE Transactions on Vehicular Technology Vol. VT-29, No. 3, pp. 317-325, August 1980): suburban, small-medium urban and large urban. Fig [[4]] 3 corresponds to large urban area model. Propagation distance for other models are tabulated in Table ~~5~~ 4. It is to be noted that the ratio of required number of RxBS (32) and TxBS (31) is approximately 23 and this number is constant for all the models since we kept the required SNR margin same. The quantities in Fig. ~~5~~ 4 ~~indicates~~ indicate that 280 MHz band, as expected, is a much better choice for implementing BAN.